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CARTOGRAPHY
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DES BARRAS CHART, 1776

CARTOGRAPHY
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By

HOWARD MILLAR CHAPIN

Librarian of the

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Notes on the Cartography of Rhode Island

As Rhode Islanders seek to entwine their early history with Norse mythology, so the earliest references to Rhode Island place-names must be sought in Norwegian Sagas. Whether or not the Northmen actually visited and settled in Rhode Island is a matter of no vital interest to this study. It suffices that students of their voyages, such as Rafn, Kohl and Babcock have seen fit to consider that Rhode Island was the southern part of Vinland, that Leifsbudir was a settlement on the east side of Narragansett Bay, and that Thorfinnsbudir was across from Leifsbudir on the other side of a small "hop" or "haup," which in Norse simply means "a harbor." This "haup" they identify as Mount Hope Bay, and suggest that later Narragansett Bay itself was designated by this name. Rafn's 1843 map of Vinland is the earliest attempt to locate these places cartographically, and has served as a basis for the later maps of Vinland. Liefsbudir is shown as extending along the shores of northern Tiverton and Fall River, with Thorfinnsbudir across The Haup at Mount Hope. Mount Hope Bay is called Hopsvatn. This and other modern maps of Vinland were made to illustrate a theory, and so have no weight in the historical controversy. No ancient maps show the location of those places named in the Norse Sagas. These names vanished as the Norsemen with whom they came, and it is merely an interesting coincidence that the state's motto, "Hope," the name borne by so many of its daughters, and used so frequently as a place-name, should have virtually the same sound and root as the name which, according to Rafn, was given to our bay by the Northmen.

The early mapmakers had very vague ideas of New England's southern coastline. Juan de la Cosa in 1500 shows what is evidently meant for Cape Cod, and west of it a bay and island which may represent either Narragansett Bay and Block Island, or Buzzards Bay and Marthas Vineyard. Johann Ruysch's map of 1508 is somewhat similar and fully as indefinite with regard to the New England coast as the de la Cosa map. Accuracy could not be expected until explorers had made more detailed notes.

On April 21, 1524, Giovanni da Verrazano, a French corsair, then better known as Juan Florentin, a name derived from his Italian birthplace, sailing in the "Delfina" under the banner of the French king, dropped anchor in Newport Harbor. The island south of the entrance of Narragansett Bay — now called Block Island — he named in honor of the mother of the King of France, Francis I. His mother was Louise of Savoy, a woman of great ability and power, who later became Regent of France, so that Verrazano called the island "L'isle de Louise," although he simply wrote "Battezzammola in nome della vostra clarissima genitrice." This island is the only place named by Verrazano in his letter to the king, describing the voyage. He likened the island in size and shape to the isle of Rhodes, and thus unintentionally became responsible for the present name of Rhode Island. The Isle de Louise appears as "Luisa" on Maggiollo's 1527 map, and as "Luisia" on the published copy of the map of Hieronymus da Verrazano, which is now preserved in the Vatican at Rome.

Subsequent cartographers, mistaking the name of the king's wife "Claudia" for that of his mother "Louise," gave the name of "Claudia" to the island, and with similar inaccuracy generally misplaced it; as on Mercator's map of 1569, Ortelius' map of 1570, and Lok's map of 1582. Lok's map purported to have been based on Verrazano's own maps, which are now lost. The appearance of Louise in various forms on the maps drawn before 1530 disproves the theory that "mother" was an error for "wife" in the surviving text of Verrazano's letter, and throws the responsibility for the mistake upon the later mapmakers.

If Giovanni da Verrazano drew maps of his voyage, they are not now extant, so that the earliest map to show place-names in what is now Rhode Island is Maggiollo's map of 1527, which was based upon the notes of Verrazano. The delineation is of course very inaccurate.

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Besides showing and naming the island of "Luisa," he shows what is now Point Judith, giving it the appellation of "C. de S. Joani." The appearance here of the name of Verrazano's patron saint is significant. Continuing easterly, he gives "P. Reale," "C. de S. Fransco," "Refugio," and "Jovium Pormtoriuz." These names reappear on Ulpius' map of 1542 as "C. S. Iohan," "Porto Reale," "S. Franco," and "Promont Refugium," in this order from west to east, the latter evidently being intended for the "C. del Refugio" of Verrazano. The "Anonymous" map of 1527 also places "S. Juan baptista" at this locality, referring either to the point or bay.

In 1529 Hieronymus or Jerome da Verrazano drew a map based upon his brother's notes, doubtless the "libretto" mentioned by Giovanni near the close of his letter. This map shows the isle "Luisia," and northeasterly from it "G. del refugio," identical with Newport Harbor or Narragansett Bay, and the same as the "Refugio" of Maggiollo. "C. del Refugio," east of the gulf, is probably meant for the lower end of the island of Rhode Island, which until 1614 was considered part of the mainland and identical with the "Jovium Pormtoriuz" of Maggiollo.

Hieronymus made a serious mistake in his latitudes, placing the isle of Louise in 47° N, and the coastline in harmony with this, although Giovanni had expressly noted that it was located near 41° N. This confused the later cartographers, and Gastaldi, endeavoring to harmonize the inaccuracies of the current maps for the Ptolemy of 1548, followed the contour of other maps up to 40°, and then northward from the true 40 degrees, followed the coastline which Hieronymus drew as extending north from his erroneously placed 40°, with the result that the coastline of New England was carried northward to where Nova Scotia should have been, and Nova Scotia shown still further north. Verrazano's "p. Refugio" is shown in its new location, as also the isle of Louise, or Luisa, here miscalled "Brisa." In 1556 Gastaldi made another map, this time for Ramusio's book, in which Brisa became "Briso" through another error of the engraver.

Mercator in 1569, having seen not only the maps of Gastaldi, but also the letter of Verrazano, followed the error of the former by placing "Briso" in the latitude of Nova Scotia, and then, following Verrazano's letter, he added a triangular island near 41° N, which by another error, as we have noted, he designated by the name of "Claudia" instead of "Louise." This map thus has two representations of the isle of Louise, one misplaced, and both misnamed. In 1582 Lok corrected one error by omitting "Briso."

It is quite clear that the early cartographers had but very meagre and indefinite ideas of the actual contours of the coasts which they drew, and it is improbable that with perhaps the exception of Oviedo they really attempted definitely either to show or to name Narragansett Bay. Bays are shown here on one map and there on another which may have been intended for Narragansett Bay, and the designations of "C. de S. Joani" appearing first on Maggiollo's map of 1527, "S. Juan baptista" on the anonymous 1527 map, and "b. de Sanct. Baptista" on Chaves map of 1537, show the tendency of early mapmakers to attach the name of St. John the Baptist to this region, sometimes applying the name to Narragansett Bay, and sometimes to Point Judith. Once clearly by mistake, on Lok's map of 1582, "Montes S. Johannis" make their appearance. As De Costa says in his article on Cabo de Arenas, it appears "that there was a set of Johannean names always used in this part of the old maps with the same regularity that characterizes the application of 'C. Breton' to the farthest extremity of the coast." In his description of the American coast in 1537 Oviedo gives a description of the "Bahia de San Johan Baptista" which identifies it as Narragansett Bay, thus corroborating the earlier maps. The "B. de S. Juan Bap." appears as late as the Wytfleit map, which was published between 1597 and 1603.

Narragansett Bay was also designated by other names, as "Baia honda" on the so-called Spanish map of 1541, and "Baia hermosa" on the Le Testu map of 1555. De Costa believes that the "Bay des Iles" on Allefonsce's 1552 map is in reality an attempt to show the "Gulfo del Refugio" of Verrazano, our Narragansett Bay.

These sixteenth-century place-names vanished as did those of the Northmen, and it remained for Adrian Block in 1614 to rediscover and give to Block Island the first permanent European place-name in Rhode Island.

The Dutch "Figurative" map of 1616 may well be considered the first map really to show in detail the district about Narragansett Bay. It is a map of the "Nie Underlandt," drawn about 1614 and based upon the explorations of Block. It was presented to the States-General by Witsen in 1616, and is now preserved in the National Archives at The Hague. On it the present state of Rhode Island, then inhabited by the Wampanoag Indians, is designated as "Wapanoos," with Point Judith as the "hoek vande Wapanoos." Block Island is called "Adrian bloxeyland," his first name appearing in this connection on Dutch maps during the remainder of the century. The Sakonnet river is given as "Nieuwe rivier," the Pawcatuck as "Oester riviertjen," and Mount Hope as "genseeyland." "sloup bay" appears across East Greenwich, evidently intended to signify the west part of Narragansett Bay. The bay is of course crudely drawn and the islands misshapen and misplaced. The map, however, shows the district far more accurately than any previous production. On this map, for the first time, the island of Rhode Island is shown as an island, a fact which is overlooked by most of the subsequent Dutch map-makers, who make it a peninsula. Conanicut, through some curious error, appears to the east of Rhode Island, a peculiarity characteristic of all the early Dutch maps except those of Colom and Doncker. This is also the first map on which Block Island is so designated, and the first on which the name Sloup Bay is applied to Narragansett Bay or more particularly to the west passage.

The next map of this part of the country is that drawn by Anthony Iacobsz in 1621, on which he shows and names, besides "Adr. Block Eyl," "Oost Rivier" and "Sloep bay," the "B. de Nassou," a name which he applies to the Sakonnet River, thus supplanting the "Nieuwe Rivier" of the Figurative map. The contour of the bay is much less accurate than that of the earlier map, the island of Rhode Island being shown as a peninsula.

On De Laet's map of 1630, Rhode Island is shown as an island, and Sloup bay, which is variously spelled by the Dutch map-makers, is given as "Chaloup bay." Asher states that De Laet applied the name "Anker Bay" to part of Narragansett Bay, but this name does not appear upon the De Laet maps, which I have examined. There are indeed considerable differences in some of the various editions of the early Dutch maps.

The De Laet map served as a model for Hartgers, 1651, Janssonius, 1658, and Schenk & Valk, 1695, maps. Hartgers adds "hoeck van de Wapanoos" and "Nahicans."

On Blaeu's map of 1635, the middle section of Narragansett Bay is called "Ancker bay," while the West Passage and the Sakonnet River are called respectively "Chaloep Bay" and "Bay van Nassouwe." Blaeu seems in general to have followed the Figurative and De Laet maps.

Robert Dudley in his Arcano del Mare of 1646, copies the Dutch cartographers, particularly Blaeu. At the mouth of the Ooster River he adds the names "C: Ooster" and "B: Ooster," our Watch Hill Point and Little Narragansett Bay. Owing to a slip of the engraver, the "t" of Ooster has a strong resemblance to a "b." Point Judith is given as "C: Chalop," and Conanicut, as usual, misplaced to the east of Rhode Island, is called "I: di Nassaw." "Nahicans" supplants the "Wapanoos" of the Figurative map on which the former name is applied to Long Island. Thus is reflected the increasing power of the Narragansetts. The "peninsula of Aquidneck" is called "C. di Anker Baÿ," while Sakonnet is called "C: di Nassaw," Bristol Harbor is "Golfo," and the western shore of Narragansett Bay bears the inscription "B^{a} del Golfo."

On Colom's map, to which Rider gives the date of 1648, "Profedens," "Warrick," and "Road Eylandt" make their first appearance in printed cartography. "Klips kil" designates the Warren River, and Point Judith appears as "Cabeljaus Hoeck." This is the earliest map to show Conanicut and Rhode Island in correct relation to each other.

Rhode Island appears as an island and Conanicut is peculiarly misshapen. Doncker in 1660 copied Colom.

The Visscher map of 1656 is the earliest of a series of Dutch and English maps of much similarity. Asher believed that it is not the basis for the rest of the series, but is based on an earlier map now lost. The South County is designated as "Wapanoos" with "Pequatoos" to the north and west. "Nahicans" as well as "Roode Eylant" appears upon Aquidneck, with "Horicans" to the east of the Sakonnet River. The islands in the bay are very inaccurately drawn and are misplaced. The name "Quetenis Eylant" first appears on this map as the designation of Dutch island, although the island itself has appeared on the earlier Dutch maps. The river at the head of the bay, doubtless the Seekonk, though misplaced, is called "Rivier Nassouw," and the name "Rio Nassouw" is repeated along the west shore of the Bay. "Sloep Baye" appears at the south of "Rio Nassouw."

The nomenclature and delineation of this map is, as far as Rhode Island is concerned, the same as that used on the maps of the Allards, the Visschers, Ottens, Dancker, Lotter, Seutter, Reinier, Montanus and Ogilby and on the 1690 map of Schenk & Valk.

The map in Peter Goos Atlas of 1675, adds no new place-names in Rhode Island, save a new spelling of "Rood Eylant." The Goos maps are more accurate than the previous maps, but are inferior to the charts of Roggeveen. In the English edition of Roggeveen, entitled the "Burning Fen" and published in 1676, "Adriaen Blockx Eylandt" and "Rood Eyland" have individualized spelling, but no new place-names occur. This is the earliest chart of the coast of Rhode Island, and if the soundings were as inaccurate as the delineations they could have been of but little use to navigators.

Van Keulen's charts, according to Asher, show "Adriaen Block Eylant," "Roo Eylant," "Adquidnenecke," "Porta Juda," "Warwick," "Cabeljaws Hoeck," "Nargansy Bay," "Anker Bay," "Bay Nassau," and "Newport," but the Van Keulen chart of 1784, preserved in the Boston Public Library, names only "Newport," "Warren," and "Rhode Island Hr" (Harbor).

A French manuscript map of 1650, a copy of which is in the Massachusetts Archives, names "Isle de Bloque" and designates Aquidneck as "Sauvages Narhicans."

While the Dutch cartographers were still covering the Rhode Island section of their charts with Dutch names, Englishmen were settling the district and fastening permanently upon it an assortment of Indian and English place-names.

The William Wood map of 1634 is the first English map to show the Rhode Island district, and the earliest map on which "Narrogansetts Bay" occurs. It is much cruder and far more inaccurate than the "Figurative" map made by the Dutch eighteen years earlier. The "Narragansetts R" is shown and named, but it is not clear what river is meant. It may have been intended for the Pawtuxet or for the Providence and Woonasquatucket. Bristol is called "pocanokick Sagamore," this being the first appearance of Pokanoket on a map. To the south of Pokanoket appears a church with the name "Old Plymouth," clearly misplaced. Block Island is shown but not named, and like the other islands has a grotesque appearance. As this map was drawn two years before the arrival of Roger Williams, the absence of English names in Rhode Island is to be expected.

On the Woodward and Saffery manuscript map of 1642, "Providence" and "Seakonk plain" appear. The Bay Path and the Trail to the Connecticut are both shown. This map was the first of the long series of maps drawn in connection with the Rhode Island boundary dispute.

John Sellers' map of 1675, based in general on the earlier Dutch maps, served as the model for the later maps of Morden, Blome, Thornton, Mather and Neal. Seller misspells Pawcatuck "Racatuck," and gives the Dutch designation of "Challops bay" as well as "Naragansick bay," an unusual spelling of the Indian name by which the English settlers knew the bay. The "Providence River," "East Ham," "Wickford," "Portsmouth," "Pocasset," "Canonicut I," "Warwick" "Prudence Isle," and "P. Iuda" are named on his maps.

The second published English colonial map dealing with Rhode Island is that of Hubbard, issued in 1677. It shows "Newper," "Rhode Island," "Prouidene," "Monnt hope," "Pocasset," "Canonicut," "Warwick," "S. Kingstown," "Canonicus's Fort," "Wickford," and "Naraganset." It is far less accurate than the contemporary Dutch maps, but is an improvement over that of Wood made almost half a century earlier. Another edition shows variations in spelling.

A small Morden map, perhaps 1688, locates a town, "Surtherton," near the southwest corner of the colony of Rhode Island. On the larger Morden map of 1690, "Providence" and "Warwick" appear transposed with "Eastham" between them. The South County is designated, as "The Naragansets," and Warren as "Seaconk." Mount Hope is placed too far to the north. The district northeast of "Naragansets Bay" is called "Pokanakets," and Providence County is called "Spaov (Squaw) Sachem," while "Massasoits Country" appears still farther north.

On the map made by Thornton a few years later, Providence and Warwick are correctly located, and "Eastham" is placed between Warwick and Wickford. Prudence Island is misnamed "I Providence," and the South County is designated as "Nincroft," a corruption from Ninigret, the Indian sachem of those parts.

The map in Cotton Mather's "Magnalia" adds "Patiente I," and "Potuxet R" to Rhode Island cartography. Wickford is misplaced at Narragansett Pier, while "Buls" appears north of Wickford. "Eastham or Namset" is located north of "Buls" on a harbor which in the inaccurate configuration has more resemblance to Wickford Harbor than to Greenwich Cove. "New Bristo" is Bristol, "Swansey" is Warren, and "Seaconck" is East Providence. The Woonasquatucket River is called the "Waer River," a name which persists for a couple of decades on Rhode Island maps. "Mount Prospect" (inlet perhaps) appears in the sea between Block Island and the South County, which latter is called "Country of Naraganset." Westerly is called "Manchester," the "Swampfort" is shown, and "Geneva or Canonicus" appears in the northwest part of the South County. "Wabaquaset" is the district north of the Potuxet R, and "Quanabaug" is north of "Wabaquaset." A few roads are shown. The delineation of the islands and coast-line is very inaccurate.

The Chart of Long Island Sound and its approaches drawn by British Naval officers about 1720 is the next development of Rhode Island cartography. Narragansett Bay is shown as an almost square body of water, with its islands grossly misdrawn and misplaced. Houses are shown as well as rocks and soundings, but there is no reason to believe that this data is more accurate than the contour of the islands. The omission of Providence, which is supplanted by "Attleborough," is the most striking feature of the chart. The ocean south of Newport is called "The Sea of Rhoad Island," while the mouth of the Pawcatuck is called "Mount Prospect Inlett." Napatree Beach is shown simply as a sandbar under water with the name of "Fishers Ledge," so that Little Narragansett Bay does not appear. Little Compton is called "Compton." Two descriptive notes read as follows: "Rhoad Island a Garden of Farms Navigable for small Vessells, and a place of great Trade, the Ebbing & Flewing is small," and "Bristol good Ship Harbour great way from the Seaboard trade is Horses & some Lumber to West Indies." This inaccurate chart served as a basis for the less elaborate charts that later appeared in the various editions of the English Pilot. The chart dated 1731 in the 1745 edition has changed the Point Judei of the 1720 chart to P. Judith.

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We now come to the first map of Rhode Island as an entity. This is the John Mumford map of 1720. It was made by order of the General Assembly of Rhode Island as the result of a request from the British Government for a map of the colony in connection with the disputed boundary. Besides being the first real map of the colony, it shows the boundaries as claimed by Rhode Island and by the abutting colonies. The map contains a large number of place-names which had not previously appeared upon a map. Rumstick Neck bears the

HARRIS MAP, 1795

words "Pocanockett alias Sawoomsett." The "Shunock," "wood," and "asshauge" rivers bear their modern names with minor orthographical changes, although the Ashaway is called the "asshauge or Quequtuck." The map is far more accurate than any previous delineation of the lands about Narragansett Bay.

The second map of Rhode Island is the Helme-Chandler map of 1741. This was drawn from the surveys of James Helme and William Chandler, who were employed by the Royal Commissioners appointed to report on the disputed boundaries of the Colony of Rhode Island. The original manuscript map was preserved in the State House at Albany, where it was destroyed by the fire of 1911. Several manuscript copies were made from the original, and in 1848, lithographs were made from one of these, in connection with the proceedings before the Supreme Court of the United States, which resulted in settling the disputed points. This map contains more than twice as many place-names as appeared on the Mumford map. The contour of the coast-line is much more accurate, and nearly all the islands in the bay are shown, sufficiently well-drawn and placed that they can be identified.

Jefferys Map of New England, first published in 1755, and reprinted in 1774, is the first map to show counties in Rhode Island. The names of five towns not on the Helme-Chandler map also make their appearance. A number of new place-names are given, although the spelling is noticeably inaccurate. A few roads are shown and the location of churches is given.

The outbreak of the Revolution brought with it two accurate charts of Narragansett Bay. One, surveyed by J. F. W. Des Barras "in pursuance of Directions from the Lords of Trade to His Majesty's Surveyor General for the Northern District of North America," and "Published at the Request of the Right Honourable Lord Viscount Howe," 20th July, 1776, gave the soundings in the lower bay, and showed accurately the topography of the shores and islands. It was the first large map of the bay, measuring 41 inches by 28½, and abounds in place-names new to cartographers. Restrikes were made in 1881 from the original plate.

The Des Barras chart was followed the next year by another chart almost as large and of considerably more detail. It was surveyed and drawn by Charles Blaskowitz, "by Order of the Principal Farmers on Rhode Island," whose names are thereon recorded. It was published by William Faden of London, who dedicated it "To the Right Honourable Hugh Earl Percy, Baron Percy, etc. . . . Lieutenant General of His Majesty's Forces in Great Britain and America." Soundings are given throughout the entire bay, together with forts, roads, and topographical details. This chart, translated into French and reëngraved with French names, was published at Paris in 1780, and is known as "The French Blaskowitz." Another French chart of Narragansett Bay, based on the Blaskowitz and Des Barras charts, was published by Le Rouge at Paris in 1778.

The published maps of Lewis and Lodge, together with the manuscript maps of Denison, and Fage, and those in the Faden and Rochambeau collections of the Library of Congress, illustrate the military activities in Rhode Island during the Revolution. As these maps emphasize the military and strategic, rather than the topographic, they add scarcely any geographical information.

During the decade following the close of the Revolution, Rhode Island became more conscious of its individual existence, and this naturally resulted in the appearance of the first published maps of the state. Caleb Harris surveyed the state and supplied the notes and data that enabled Harding Harris to draw the well-known "Harris map of 1795." This map was printed by Carter and Wilkinson at Providence, and is the first map of the state published as a separate map. A small map of Rhode Island appeared in Morse's "American Geography" for 1794, which is the first published map of the state, but being based on earlier maps of New England, it adds virtually nothing to the geographical knowledge of the state. The Harris map, on the other hand, is 21½ inches by 16, and is the first map to show details of topography and place-names in the inland towns of the state. This Harris map was many

times republished, in reduced as well as in augmented forms, and, together with the Blaskowitz chart, served as a basis for the Rhode Island maps of the early nineteenth century. On the Harris map, the Sakonnet River is called the East "Passage," the name now used to designate that part of the bay that lies east of Conanicut and west of the island of Rhode Island. The principal roads are shown throughout the state. A map of Rhode Island was published in German by Sotzmann at Hamburg in 1797. In 1819 Benoni Lockwood drew a map of Rhode Island for Pease and Niles Gazetteer and based it upon the Harris map, with additions of his own.

In 1821, Amos Lay of New York began the preparation of a new map of Rhode Island. It was found to be so expensive an undertaking that he applied to the Legislature for state aid. They voted that the state should purchase 12 copies of his map for $60. Two years later Lay turned the undertaking over to Ariel Van Haun of Westerly and James Stevens of Newport. Stevens did the surveying and finally assumed the entire work of publishing the map. The Legislature increased the number of maps to be purchased by the state from 12 to 137, and allowed Stevens to raise $2000 by a lottery. The work progressed slowly, and it was not until 1831 that the map was issued, 10 years after the first recognition of it by the Legislature. The map included soundings in the bay. It was printed in colors, and was 42 inches by 26, with wooden rollers at top and bottom.

Meanwhile Capt. Alexander Wadsworth had been making a new series of soundings throughout the bay for the Federal Government. The results of this appeared in the first United States Government chart of Narragansett Bay, which was issued in 1832, the year following the publication of Stevens' map.

The Stevens map served as a basis for the Cushing and Walling map of 1846 and so in a sense became the ancestor of the Walling maps of 1855, 1862, and 1863, although Henry F. Walling made extensive surveys himself and incorporated the results of his work in these maps. The later Walling maps contain a large number of inset maps of the principal cities and villages. Walling followed the example set by Stevens and succeeded in getting the state to subscribe $2100 for 700 copies of his map.

The Beer's Atlas of 1870, showing much detail in its local maps, was a new departure in Rhode Island cartography and a forerunner of the Everts and Richards Atlas of 1895.

In 1872, after the resurveying of the bay by Benjamin Peirce, the Federal Government planned to issue a chart of the bay in 28 sheets on the scale of 1/10,000. Only eight of these sheets were issued, and in the following year, 1873, the government issued a chart of the bay in a single sheet on the scale of 1/40,000. This chart "with later corrections for aids to navigation" has been reissued at short intervals.

In 1891, the "Topographical Map" of Rhode Island was made, being based on the survey of the state that had been carried on jointly by the State and Federal Governments. It was first issued in 15 sheets by the Government. Additions and corrections were then made to the plates and the map was reissued by the state both as a single wall map and in atlas form. J. C. Thompson acted as distributing agent. After his retirement from business, the remainder of the wall maps were sold to Pabodie, while the remainder of the atlases were sold to Preston & Rounds. Thompson also issued smaller maps of the state, based upon the topographical map. These smaller maps, with additions, have been issued from time to time by Pabodie.

The Everts and Richards map, and particularly their Atlas of 1895, based not only on the government maps of 1873 and 1891, but also upon their own surveys, goes much further into detail, and becomes virtually an atlas of plats. This Atlas was sold by subscription.

Of the Rhode Island maps that illustrate some special feature, the most important are: the Geological map of Rhode Island, which was issued by Charles T. Jackson in 1840; the "map showing the Revolutionary Fortifications in Rhode Island" by Norman M. Isham, published in Fields' "Revolutionary Defences of Rhode Island"; and the map of the lands of Rhode Island as they were known to the Indians, issued by Sidney S. Rider in 1903. The state has also published detailed maps of the boundaries of the state as they have been

definitely established and marked. The United States Fish Commission caused a plaster model of the bay to be made, showing in relief the topography of the bottom, islands and shores of the bay. This model is preserved at the Rhode Island Historical Society.

Pabodie in Providence, Walker in Boston, and various atlas publishers have issued at intervals maps of Rhode Island. These maps, however, have been based in general upon the topographical atlas of 1891, with minor additions and corrections.

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